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expert advisers, and should anything in the agreement be found incompatible with the spirit of the covenant, changes will be recommended, and these changes will undoubtedly be accepted by the three nations involved. The whole procedure constitutes one of the most striking recognitions of the League's authority so far recorded, and as such it ought to cheer and encourage every believer in the League of Nations as a means to obtain universal peace.

EDWIN BJÖRKMAN.

NEW YORK CITY, December 7, 1920.

BOOK REVIEWS

ARGENTINE OF TODAY. Edited by William Belmont Parker. The Hispanic Society of America, New York City. Two volumes.

This "Who Is Who" of the most wealthy and populous of the Spanish-speaking republics contains biographies (and in many cases portraits) of 420 persons pre-eminent in the various vocations that give dignity and worth to society. The editor is a Harvard graduate, a trained expert in publicity, and a successful projector of enterprises, cultural and commercial. He has done his work in Buenos Aires, where he has had the National Library and the Library of Congress to fall back upon, as well as the aid of some of the most eminent journalists and publicists of the city. These are creditable volumes of a *vade mecum* series the value of which to foreign commentators on Argentine affairs can hardly be overestimated. Cuba, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru have previously been dealt with in the same way by the same editor, working under the same generous patron, the Hispanic Society. When completed, the series will be a creditable memorial of North American and South American co-operation in an effort to make ignorance give way to knowledge.

AND THE KAISER ABDICATES. By S. Miles Bouton. Yale University Press, New Haven. Pp. 271. \$2.50.

This is the serious comment of a former Associated Press representative in Berlin, who was in that city and in Vienna during the first months of the war; who was with the German army on all fronts during 1914-16, and who later went to Stockholm and Copenhagen in the service of the Department of State. He watched the changes in Germany during the period between the downfall of the Kaiser and the signing of the armistice and went into Berlin as soon as the armistice was signed. He studied the "Spartacan" uprising and the first struggles of the "German Republic" to stabilize conditions. Such value as the book may have inheres in its cold facts and not in its colorful style. It is difficult to believe that a man could see so much and describe it in such an unimpassioned fashion. Romanticists will call the book dull. Realists may rate it high for its very objectivity. When the author looks forward he is scarcely less dispassionate. It is a proletarian, radical, altered world he visualizes, with Germany unalterably changed from her monarchy and militarist rule; but whether it is to be a "red" or "white" form of internationalism and proletarian rule, he does not prophesy. He does not hesitate to say that the Versailles Treaty has "Balkanized Europe" and has revived smoldering race antagonisms, created dozens of new irredeemables, and placed tens of thousands of persons under foreign yokes and tried to insure the permanency of their subjection. Consequently, internationalism is on the march among intellectuals as well as among wage-earners of all countries of Europe.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. By Zechariah Chafee, Jr. Harcourt, Brace & Howe. New York City. Pp. 431, with bibliography, appendices, and list of court cases. \$2.50.

From the Harvard University Law School, with Dean Roscoe Pound as its head, there has come much progressive and even radical thinking during the first two decades of the century, thought fostered by a faculty of which the author of this book is a member. In the controversy, induced by the recent war, over the legitimacy and wisdom of executive,

legislative, and judicial pronouncements and acts, Professor Chafee has been conspicuous, and notably in his co-operation with other eminent lawyers and teachers of law, in protest against policies of the Department of Justice under the rule of the present head of the same, Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer.

Professor Chafee expressly disclaims atheism, anarchism, pacificism, socialism, or communism as essentials of his personal creed. He has no sympathy with the views of most of the men who have been imprisoned since the war began for candid expression of their beliefs. His interest in the problem, which he has discussed with erudition, much amassing of evidence and rare good sense in this book, is partly professional, partly personal—as a conservative who wants to be left with some degree of freedom and some rights when radicalism comes into power—and also humanistic. He is concerned with aiding in definition of the precise limits of free speech rather than in defending it as an unlimited right. He never doubts that there is a point which when once passed by the individual, then society, acting through the government, must interfere.

Intent on informing his countrymen as to just what has been done during and since the war and preferring to discuss his thesis in terms of the concrete, Professor Chafee has plunged promptly into the fray, but not before he has dealt with the large topic of "freedom of speech in war time." And his conclusion is that both Congress and the Supreme Court must ever remember that social welfare and love of truth have to be given an equal chance. Both interests must be guarded and kept unimpaired, and "the great interest in free speech should be sacrificed only when the interest in public safety is really imperiled, and not, as most men believe, when it is barely conceivable that it may be slightly affected." He puts the boundary line "close to the point where words will give rise to unlawful acts." Nor will most congressmen, senators, attorneys general, and judges differ. Indeed, he claims that the wisest judicial comment of the period is that of Judge Learned Hand, of the United States District Court, New York City, to whom the book is dedicated; and Judge Hand has persistently taken this position.

There is no book like this work in its range of data and comment and variety of approach to the fundamental principles involved not only in free speech, but in an open, free immigration policy and an aggressive deportation of aliens program. The cases of the Socialists of New York's Assembly and of Victor Berger, the Wisconsin congressman, are analyzed. A suggestive chapter has to do with freedom of thought and speech in educational institutions, and everything possible has been made to give the book contemporaneous value.

THE MORALS OF ECONOMIC INTERNATIONALISM. By J. A. Hobson. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. Pp. 69. \$1.00.

This brief volume includes lectures given at the University of California when the eminent English author was last in the country. The lectures were given on a foundation established to discuss the "Morals of Trade"—a fact in itself somewhat significant. Mr. Hobson charges that the standard of international morality is lower than that of corporate (business) conduct, which in turn is lower than personal morality. Especially is this international immorality noticeable in matters of commercial intercourse.

He is of the opinion that "if the interests of consumers and the interests of producers weighed equally in the eyes of governments, as they should, the strongest of all obstacles to a peaceful, harmonious society of nations would be overcome; for the suspicions, jealousies, and hostilities of nations," he says, "are inspired more by the tendencies of groups of producers to misrepresent their private interests as the good of their respective countries than by any other single circumstance."

Mr. Hobson is convinced that the two primary duties of the civilized nations today are, first, immediate salvage and restoration of Europe, and, second, preparation for permanent co-operation or agreement as to "equitable use of the economic resources of the world." In the work of salvage he includes not only giving alms to the foodless and clothless, but the maintenance of credit of nations too weak other-